Approved For Release 2006/09/27 : CIA-RDP64B00346R000200150002-5

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1962.

Cuba Puts Tight Controls On Labor to Raise Output

By United Press International.

HAVANA, Aug. 29—The regime of Premier Fidel Castro put tight controls today on the wages of Cuban workers, invoked stiff penalties for absenteeism and authorized the sharp curtailment of vacation time in an effort to increase production.

A decree signed by Maj. Augusto Martinez, the Labor Minister, emphasized that "all pay raises or any variation in the wage scale without the knowledge and approval of the Labor Ministry will be null and void."

The decree also authorizes the transfer of workers from one establishment to another without their consent. Such transfers can be ordered as a penalty for absenteeism or cause of production needs, according to the decree.

[President Kennedy, at his news conference in Washington, rejected Congressional suggestions that the United States invade Cuba because of the reported presence there of Soviet troops.]

In a move that tightened control over education, the Cuban Government announced the establishment of a Committee on Extracurricular Activities to orient the thinking of children outside the classroom.

Among those on the committee are Vilma Espin, wife of Maj. Raul Castro, Armed Forces Minister; Lazaro Pena, Secretary General of the Cuban Workers Confederation and a top Communist leader, and Cesar Gomez, a leader of the

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TIGHT LABOR CURB ORDERED BY CUBA

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Union of Young Communists.

The Government said the committee had been suggested by Premier Castro to "organize, coordinate and inspect the extracurricular activities" of school children, particularly those connected with the pioneers, an elementary school-age revolutionary indoctrination group.

The Labor Ministry decree on wages said a worker who is promoted could be given a "provisional" increase consisting of 25 per cent of the difference between his former pay and the salary paid to his predecessor on the new job.

Commissions Eliminated

In cases where workers are receiving a salary plus a commission, the commission is to be eliminated, the decree said.

Penalties for absenteeism, as fixed by the degree, range from a public rebuke to transfer.

Cuban workers have been entitled, until now, to 30 day's vacations after eleven month's work. Under the new decree vacations can be broken up "whe production requires it."

Henceforth vacation time will depend strictly on the worker's record of absenteeism.

Any worker who is late, or leaves his job early three successive times can be fined half a day's pay, the decree said. Six late arrivals or early departures warrant a fine of one day's pay.

Kennedy Rules Out Invasion

By TAD SZULC

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 — President Kennedy firmly rejected today Congressional suggestions that the United States invade Cuba because of the alleged presence there of Soviet combat troops.

Mr. Kennedy said at his news conference today that the Government here still had "no evidence" that Communist bloc troops were in Cuba, and that the Government continued to believe that the military personnel arriving there were advisers.

He went on to say that an invasion would be "a mistake" and added that all United States actions in relation to Cuba must be considered within "the totality of our obligation" in the world.

"I am not for invading Cuba at this time," he said.

Realizing that his use of the expression "at this time" had caused something of a stir, the President quickly added that "the words did not have some secondary meaning."

"I think it would be a mistake to invade Cuba [illegible]

The New York Times

TO SEEK RELEASE OF CUBAN CAPTIVES: James B. Donovan as he reported his invitation from the Cuban Government to discuss the release of Cuban refugees imprisoned after capture in last year's invasion attempt.

"because an action like that, which could be very casually suggested, can lead to very serious consequences for many people." [Questions 11, 14, 16 and 18, Page 10].

The latest suggestion for an invasion of Cuba was made earlier this week by Sen. Homer E. Capehart, Republican of Indiana and a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Capehart had urged an invasion to halt what he called the flow of Soviet troops and supplies to Cuba.

The increase in interest in Cuban matters was emphasized at the news conference as six questions were asked concerning Cuba.

Later in the daay, Sen. Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, who is the ranking Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, urged creation of an inter-American "peace fleet" to preveent shipments of Communist military supplies to Cuba.

Pressure Reported

Charges by Cuban refugee leaders in Miami that thousands of Soviet combat troops are arriving in Cuba are said to be bringing pressure on the Administration to take strong action against the Castro regime.

Administration officials indicated that if the Soviet shipments continue indefinitely, the Cuban question could well beccome an important issue in the fall election campaign.

Diplomatic reports from Havana have indicated that the Soviet Union are convinced that the United States will launch some type of attack on Cuba before November in order to strengthen the Administration's posture in the elections.

Cuban and Soviet propaganda have been sounding daily warnings of an impending invasion, and officials here are inclined to think that this belief is behind the current Soviet effort to bolster the defensive capacity of the Cuban armed forces.

The Administration is satisfied that its intelligence has been adequate in supplying it with data suggesting that the Communist bloc personnel arriving in Cuba were not combat units but what Mr. Kennedy called today "an expanded advisory and technical mission."

The President said: "We are continuing to watch what happens in Cuba with the closest attention and will be glad to announce any new information, if it should come, immediately."

His remarks were taken to means that if it should develop that Soviet combat troops are being stationed in Cuba, the United States would restudy its policies.

Intelligence estimates are that about 2,500 Communist bloc military technicians are in Cuba. In addition, 3,000 Communist civilian technicians are believed to be there.

Donovan Off for Cuba

By WILL LISSNER

James B. Donovan, former counsel to the Central Intelligence Agency, left for Havana yesterday to negotiate with the Catro regime for the release of 1,113 Cubans imprisoned after last year's ill-fated invasion.

Mr. Donovan, now a lawyer in private practice in New York, negotiated with the Soviet Union for the exchange of U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers for Col. Rudolf I. Abel, a Soviet spy. The lawyer is going to the Cuban capital on behalf of the Cuban families Committee for Liberation of Prisoners of War, Inc., which he serves as general counsel without pay.

Accompanying him are Alvaro Sanchez Jr., president, of the committee, and Dr. Ernesto Freyre, its secretary.

At a news conference at his office at 161 William Street just before he left, Mr. Donovan said his negotiations with the Cuban Government had reached a stage at which a conference with leaders of the Government was necessary. He pointed out that at the time he accepted the assignment he said he would go to Havana if necessary.

He Expects Success

He expressed confidence that the effort would be successful. His attitude, he said in response to a question, was based on developments that it was not in the mission's interest to discuss.

Asked about the origin of the mission, he said he had received an invitation from the Cuban Government to a conference with "top echelons" of the Cuban leadership. Both the United States and Cuban Governments have given permission for the mission, he said.

Mr. Donovan said a way was being sought to obtain the release of the prisoners by giving the Cubans something in lieu of the $62,000,000 in fines levied as an alternative to thirty-year prison sentences. Such substi-

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[redacted] food and medical supplies were what his group had in mind.

Mr. Donovan appealed for prayers for the success of the mission. His plea was echoed by Richard Cardinal Cushing, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston; Dr. Louis Finkelstein, chancellor, the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in New York; the Right Rev. James A. Pike, Episcopal Bishop of California, and Bishop Edward E. Swanstrom, director of the Catholic Relief Service in Washington.

In the trials following collapse of the invasion, which received the assistance of the United States, 1,178 Cubans were sentenced to imprisonment.

Sixty prisoners were released so that they could receive medical treatment in the United States. They promised to pay their fines later. Five prisoners were released after family, friends and, in one case, a United States philanthropist had paid fines ranging from $25,000 to 100,000.

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